

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.  
One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....3 00  
Three Months.....1 50  
One Month.....50  
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The open marauding of the Confederates is in marked contrast with the conservatism which controls the Federal Government. On one side there is respect for law and order—a careful regard for the rights of private citizens, and a wish to preserve in times of treason the rights even of those who are in rebellion against the Union. Every step, as far as consistent with public safety, has been taken with scrupulous care to avoid injuring any one or invading the laws of the United States. On the other hand, a most reckless contempt for law and order, the most wicked diabolical selfishness in spirit and action, and the most unscrupulous disregard even of their own pledges, is made by Secessionists. Not a promise they have made which they have not broken. The very base of all the movement was "State Rights." Upon that doctrine South Carolina, having learned her principles from Calhoun, and smarting under the defeat of 1832, instituted the present rebellion. This Government was declared not to be an indivisible nation of co-ordinate States, but a league of States, with the reserved right in each, to the detriment of all the others, to determine the relationship between them, and it was proudly announced by a distinguished South Carolinian, in the Convention that formed the present Confederate States, that by it a new theory of government had been established—the right of "secession"—the absolute, unconditional, unqualified right of a State to break up the arrangement existing, and peaceably to leave their new Union. It is not worth while to criticise this novel theory, so startling in its declaration, and to show that it is suicidal; we only give it as evidence that the extremist theory of "State Rights" was adopted.

As a clincher to this, Virginia, on entering into the rebellious confederation, declared her right to leave the new alliance at any time. It will be seen that State sovereignty in their professions dominates over the general government. It is the cornerstone of the whole fabric in theory, but in practice it is declared to be a voluntary union, entered into at will, and determinable by any State. The Confederate States are not married, but are living together *par amorem*, and either party can quit when the "free love" is exhausted, or when the "affinities" change.

In this State, while the doctrine of "State rights," as a reserved right of a State under the Constitution, to secede at will and notwithstanding the opposition of the other States, was not held, yet the doctrine was pushed very nearly as far. It was declared that whatever course the State pursued, whether to remain in the Union or revolutionize out of it, it was the duty of all good citizens to abide by it.

We have time and again heard declarations to this effect. Major Breckinridge made it the basis of all his speeches, and has repeatedly declared, both from the hustling and from his place in the Senate, that what ever course Kentucky pursued, he, as a good citizen, would abide by it. He would not act as her Senator if she took a certain course, but he would abide by her decision as a good and loyal son.

Gov. Magoffin has made similar declarations repeatedly, as indeed have all of those who have been most prominent in instituting the present civil war in Kentucky. The Governor, in his recent message, may be said to push this theory to the very extreme of South Carolinianism. We do not desire to find fault with him since he appears to be acting up to his faith, not willingly, perhaps, but still doing so. If a proclamation is wrenched out of him as if it were a jaw tooth, still it does come. This "State Rights" doctrine then, has been clearly and repeatedly avowed. It is the basis of the Confederate States, and of the Southern Rights party. How have they acted up to it? Recall to mind the fatal step which Virginia made, and let us see how it has been respected there—for it is scarcely worth while to recall the fact that the people of the far Southern States did not vote upon the question of Secession. In Virginia a Convention, elected as Union men, declared the State out of the Union, subject to the vote of the PEOPLE. Before that vote was cast—a month before it was cast—Jeff. Davis had occupied Virginia with an hundred thousand men, every man of whom, it will be recollected, though from other States, voted for Secession. States Rights was then ignominiously trampled into the dirt.

Missouri is another victim of the same wicked falsehood. She has voted to remain in the Union, voted overwhelmingly for it,

and yet an army invades her soil, and at length, by a fiat of imperial will, in violation of States Rights or any rights, Jeff. Davis declares it a part of his Southern Confederacy. Our own State is a still more glaring and shameful example of their falsehood. We have had the "States Rights" discussed here more than anywhere else. Virginia went out in a whirlwind, but here in Kentucky we have had time for discussion, and have discussed and ventilated the celebrated Kentucky resolution of '98, in every newspaper and on every stump. The Secession party planted themselves firmly upon the right of the people of a State to determine the position of the State. They had three separate trials at the ballot box, and at each, were overwhelmingly defeated. If ever a people voted distinctly and positively upon any question; and if the most ultra "State's Rights" man required satisfaction, he certainly had it. How have they since acted? Are they not now arming and bringing an invading army into the State for the express purpose of trampling under foot that expressed will of the people? They have proved their total and utter falseness, not only to the Union and the State, but also to their own principles, and are convicted of it.

The difference in political theory between the Union men and the rebels is no less marked than their difference in practice. On the one side we find one party building bridges, erecting locks and dams, improving in art, commerce and navigation; on the other we find them destroying these very things. Women and children, at the dead hour of night, are precipitated into ravines and rivers by Secessionists, and it is the Union men who provide them with hospitals and nurses. One army is now marching from our sweet sister State, Tennessee, to burn Louisville, while the other is rapidly forming to protect it. One army has laid waste the land, robbed the houses about Bowlinggreen, and the other has paid for everything as they went.

This difference might be expected. Treason has always been defined by the laws of every country as the highest of all crimes. Before that crime, which would involve all in war and bring about the desolation of hearthstones, and turn the hand of brother against brother, all others sink into insignificance. The wisdom of ages has stigmatized it as beyond all others. That awful crime once committed, men will not hesitate at such lesser acts as ravishment, murder and robbery. The robbing of banks and the stealing of tin cups would be indeed a strange point of hesitation after treason. It is part and parcel of the wickedness they have engaged in, and their crimes, all heaped in a common mass, unite to constitute that one vile and corrupt monster called treason.

We call attention to the address of the Legislature to the people of Kentucky. It presents in one broad view, and with as much temperance as the subject would admit, the history of the invasion of the State. At one comprehensive glance, we see gathered into a focus the whole history of the acts of aggression that have turned our State into the theater for contending armies. It is there recorded by those who have the facts before them, and the majesty of Kentucky calls upon her children to rise. We cannot read the history of the invasion, the conclusive proof of the determination of the Confederate States to override our borders, and to treat with contempt both Tennessee and Kentucky, without a blush of shame.

It is true that loyal Tennessee never intended to invade this State. Her people and ours are united, although her people are powerless; and, doubtless, the Commissioners came in good faith, to act and to aid in preserving peace. The report shows that even while the "Peace" Commissioners from Tennessee were present, and professing an earnest desire to preserve the neutrality of Kentucky, the armies of the Confederate States were swarming into our borders.

Will Kentucky remain quiet under this wicked invasion, or will she not arise and resent the insult? The State appeals to her sons to arise and defend her. We do not believe that there will be a neighborhood in which they will not spring to arms, prompt, ready, and determined.

The General Government is doing its part, and Kentucky will do hers. In the name of all that is dear to us in memory or hope, let us draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. This is no time for hesitation or equivocation. The torch is at our houses, and already our fields are oppressed and devastated by hostile armies. It is Kentucky that is called on to defend herself, and we know she will do it. Rally to the standard, and around our best and bravest dead and living, let the dark red wine of life, a holy sacrament, be poured out to the Liberty and Union of the States.

The Kentucky rebels, Messrs. Morehead, Barr and Durrett, arrived safe and sound, under a guard of eleven soldiers, at New York, on Tuesday night, and stopped at the Astor House. Next day they were transferred to Fort Lafayette.

Rebels, great and small, who are guilty of the same offenses, will, we suppose, be held to the same accountability. Treason is the same thing, whether committed by a first class traitor or a mere popinjay.

By the following call it will be seen that the gallant Harlan, whose eloquent words have cheered and strengthened the Union cause in this State, in the hour of peril, has, in response to the demands of many officers and soldiers, taken the field. It is another gallant Kentuckian, of genius, fire, and intellect, who calls upon you, Kentuckians. Arise and respond. The gallant soldier, Harlan, is now at Muldrough's Hill, with his company, doing active service. It is an example which all true hearted, brave hearted Kentuckians will follow, and no commander could be found to equal him:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.—I have been authorized to raise a regiment of infantry to be mustered into the service of the United States, and to form a part of the force under the command of General Robert Anderson.

"Companies will be received from any part of the State.

"Each company will be composed of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and one men, rank and file, and will elect their own officers.

"The cost of transportation to the place of rendezvous (which will be hereafter designated) as well as the cost of subsisting the troops previous to their being mustered into the service, will be paid by the Government. Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and other regimental officers will be selected in due time. The regiment will be supplied with good arms.

"No written authority is necessary to raise companies. Let individuals organize them as rapidly as possible and report to me the names of the officers selected by the respective companies. Address me at Louisville, Kentucky.

"And now I appeal to my fellow-Kentuckians to come forward and enroll themselves for service. Their invaded State appeals to them. Their foully-wronged and deeply-imperiled country appeals to them. The cause of human liberty and of Republican institutions everywhere appeals to them. All that is most glorious in human government is now at stake, and every true man should come to the rescue.

"The time, fellow-citizens, has come, when even the unpatriotic and the selfish should hasten to take up arms for the common defense of their State and country. Every consideration of enlightened self-interest calls us to the field. If our enemies triumph, all our trades, all our professions, all our avocations of whatever character, all our possessions of every description, become valueless. To save ourselves and our families from ruin, not less than to save our State and our country from degradation and shame, we must rally now where the National flag invites us. Come, then, let us gird up the whole strength of our bodies and souls for the conflict, and may the God of Battles guide home every blow we strike. For one, I am unwilling to see the people of my native State overrun and conquered by men claiming to be citizens of a foreign government. I cannot be indifferent to the issue which an unnatural enemy has forced upon Kentuckians.

"JOHN M. HARLAN."

Camp at Eminence, Ky.

Col. Walter C. Whitaker has established a camp at Eminence, Ky. He has four full companies and others forming. No better or more gallant officer could be found. He has been in service in Mexico, and brings with the experience of a veteran the skill, coolness, and popularity of a gentleman and a scholar. Those who know him best love him most, and he will have that pride in his men, the scrupulous attention to their wants, which will be sure to draw around him all of the best men.

Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Shelby, Trimble and Carroll counties, now is the day and now the hour!

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE 35TH REGIMENT.—The 35th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Vandever, arrived in Covington day before yesterday, from Hamilton, Ohio, and immediately marched to the depot of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and got aboard twenty freight cars, prepared with benches for their reception. The greatest interest was felt in the city in this vigorous measure to drive rebellion from Kentucky soil. The regiment is composed of fine material, and armed with rifled muskets, the two flanking companies, which are crack shots, having the Enfield rifle.

JAIL BREAKING AT LAWRENCEBURG.—As the jail keeper at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 20th instant, opened the door of the jail, eight of the prisoners sprang at him, one of them knocking him down by a blow upon the forehead. They then sprang out of the window. The deputy jail keeper, attracted by the tumult, came upon the scene of action, and, by immediately following them, succeeded in overhauling and securing two of them. Six escaped, one of whom had been confined for murder.

SUICIDE BY LEANING OVER A GAS-LIGHT. The wife of Mr. Wm. Cutter, of Hartford, Conn., while in a partially deranged state, caused by severe illness, a few nights since arose from her bed, at the side of which her husband had just fallen asleep from long watching, and leaned over a drop gas-light till her breast, shoulders and one side of her face were so terribly burned that she died in a few hours.

COLONIZING IN HONDURAS.—The Government of Honduras has given a religious society in New York the right to establish a colony within that State; it has given them a liberal grant of land, and affords them every facility and encouragement required. The colony is already established in a delightful and healthful part of the country, and where the soil and climate are adapted to the culture of cotton and coffee. Rev. Charles Parker, of New York, will leave that city in a few weeks with a number of families for the colony. In agricultural matters, this colony will pay more attention to the cultivation of cotton than anything else.

Upwards of 3,000,000 rations for the army of the Potomac are now stored in the receiving depots at Washington. Some idea of the bulk of these rations may be formed, when we state that there are 10,000 barrels of flour, 9,000 barrels of beef, 3,000 barrels of pork, 500,000 pounds of coffee, 500,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,500,000 pounds of bread, with hominy, crackers, vinegar, candles, soap and salt in proportion. An army of 250,000 men will consume all these rations in twelve days.

LEXINGTON, MO.—Lexington, Mo., is the capital of Lafayette county, and about 250 miles W. N. W. of St. Louis, Jefferson City being about midway between the two points. The city has a population of between 4,000 and 5,000, and is located a mile and a quarter south of the Missouri river. Some fifty miles west is the Kansas line. The Pacific Railroad extends from St. Louis to within fifty or sixty miles of Lexington.

In all the colonies, at the time of the Revolution, there were only thirty-seven newspapers, and of these only seven were devoted to the interests of the British Government. These were soon stifled by public opinion, wherever the Whigs, as the patriots were called, bore rule; while five of the remaining thirty were seduced by gold, or frightened by innuendoes into the support of the crown.

William B. Wood, the venerable actor and historian of the American stage, died in Philadelphia on the 22d instant, aged 82. He was born at Montreal, May 26, 1779, and made his debut at Annapolis, Md., in 1798, in the character of George Barnwell. His farewell appearance was in Philadelphia on the 18th of November, 1846.

There are, or have been, delegates from the South in Paris, but they were not received by the French Government. As regards maritime questions connected with the war, the French Government desire to act with England, and the Cabinets of the two countries have issued uniform instructions to their naval men.

The gunboat Lexington took a position opposite Owensboro on the 20th, and three additional companies of Col. Cruft's regiment advanced seventeen miles up the Green river, and are now guarding all of the locks.

The New York Day Book bade farewell to the public on Tuesday. It says it "bows to the inexorable decree of force." It claimed to have 30,000 subscribers.

Agents are now stationed along the river between here and Cincinnati to prevent the smuggling of arms across the river into Kentucky.

THE CAUSE FOR THE IRISH SOLDIERS TO FIGHT IN.—Thomas Francis Meagher said in his Boston speech:

The valor of the Irish soldier has been eminent and conspicuous, although there may have been some misgivings and "compunctious visitings" on the part of those who fought, that the cause was not all that they desired. But at last, after having traversed the world, and flashed his sword upon every sky, the Irish soldier has here upon this continent, at this hour, a cause, the justice, the sanctity, the grandeur of which can neither be exaggerated or impeached. [Prolonged applause.] But of the cause. It is the cause of the Government, which, legitimately elected, the expression of the popular will should be implicitly, unequivocally and absolutely obeyed. [Applause.] They who confront this Government, and they who refuse to it allegiance, strike not at the Government, but at the people.

BENTON'S MOTHER.—How touching the tribute of Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's influence:

My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never used it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to game, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and I made a resolution of total abstinence at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body; and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother.

The following is a spicy paragraph of a letter from Camp Dick Robinson, for the whole of which we have not room:

Colonel Welford's regiment of cavalry is composed principally of mountaineers, and mounted on their fine horses, armed with Sharp's rifles, they are a formidable looking body of men. It was three hundred of these men filing into Lexington, with the gallant Colonel Letcher at their head, who rendered such efficient aid to J. C. Breckinridge in making up his mind to allow the United States guns to pass through that place en route for camp.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform. We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through their territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as if we were Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear, is that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded. Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not in indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARRIS,  
Geo. H. YARMAN,  
NATH'L WOLFE,  
JOHN W. FISKE,  
W. S. RANKIN,  
Com'tee.

"Ben Caunt," the well known British pugilist, has been found dead in his bed. He was 46 years of age.

Letter from the Mouth of Salt River.

FORT POPE, WEST POINT,  
Sept. 25, 1861.

MESSRS. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.  
Gentlemen: Since our arrival here I have not seen even a notice of our "grand march;" and I have thought perhaps a "little letter" to you would not be out of place. Col. Gibson, our commandant, has put the boys through in "double quick." We have had a very fine time, having had a very warm reception by the few Union people of West Point, and have been treated very kindly by the "Secesh." Capt. Gibson gave orders that we should interfere with no one because of his political views, but to give protection to all alike. This we have done so far as to have even made friends with all the citizens of this locality. Capt. Sample's company, the National Guards, are the admiration of every person here for their gentlemanly deportment. The Avery Guards, the Prentice Guards, Hamilton Guards, and Louisville Guards are all represented here. Captain Gettis, our Engineer, has erected very formidable fortifications, in the shape of breast works, and the artillery have their cannon planted commanding the town of West Point and the Salt river ferry. Captain Gettis in this was assisted by Mr. Gray who, your readers know, has been identified with the Engineer Department of Louisville.

Vin Armstrong, of West Point, gave us a true Kentucky reception, and when Capt. Gibson had planted on the point over our batteries the flag of our country, he joined in hearty good earnest with the boys giving three cheers for the old flag.

Judge Bullitt and Henry C. McDowell are here, and have been very efficient in the discharge of picket and guard duty.

A company reached here last night from Indiana, near Jeffersonville; also Captain Knapp's artillery of New Albany, who have planted batteries on the Indiana side, commanding the mouth of Salt river.

Now, a word for our gallant Quartermaster, Bob A. Hamilton, who has arranged things in his department admirably, and we have almost Galt House fare; and when any one complains, which is seldom, he tells them he will send up for the Galt House stewards and Capt. Miller. Mr. Hamilton is assisted by Mr. Jas. Wheeler, and all goes on like clock work. More anon.

ORDERLY.

Letter from Capt. Drake.

HEADQUARTERS 2d U. S. INFANTRY,  
GEORGETOWN, D. C. Sept. 23, 1861.

MESSRS. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.  
Gentlemen: Within the past few weeks, I have been the recipient of communications from kind friends in Kentucky, calling upon me to come "home" for the purpose of assuming position among the "Union military" of my own State.

Will you permit me through your columns to say to those friends that, while I should be gratified to be with them in the coming struggle in Kentucky, the allegiance I owe the General Government compels me to refer them to the Hon. Secretary of War, to whom such requests should be addressed.

Should General Cameron recognize as a fact that I can better subserve the Union cause in Kentucky than I can here, he will doubtless order me to go to that point. Knowing, however, that these tenders of positions are dictated by friendly feeling and confidence, I must and do gratefully acknowledge the heartfelt satisfaction they have given me.

I remain, very respectfully,  
ALEX. E. DRAKE,  
Com. Co. D., 2d Infantry.

From Frankfort.

TROOPS GOING TO MEET ZOLLICOFFER—THE REBELS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY—FAST DAY—ARRIST OF JAMES B. CLAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette].

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.

Fifteen hundred troops moved from Camp Dick Robinson for the mountains, and camped last night on the other side of Crab Orchard, about seventy miles from the rebels, who have fallen back to Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles from Barbourville. The United States troops are the mountain boys, with Colonel Garrard at their head.

He knows the country well, and is a fighting man.

The rebel Colonel who was killed was Powell, one of their best men. He was leading them at Barbourville. It is very certain that the greatest part of their infantry flatly refused to take part in the fight.

The Legislature did not transact any business today in respect to fast day. It was generally observed here.

James B. Clay and fifteen comrades have been arrested, and are at Camp Robinson. His arrest gives great joy here.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of the 25th inst., says:

Next to Cairo, Paducah is the most important point in this region now in possession of our troops. It would not be proper to give the number of men there, even if it could be done with any degree of exactness; but it is believed that they are sufficient to successfully resist a force of 40,000. Strong intrenchments have been rapidly thrown up, and the town is protected at all points by heavy artillery. The troops are encamped on the lawn below the Marine Hospital, a pleasant and healthy location. A bridge of boats has been built opposite the encampment, formed by anchoring coal-drafts lengthwise with the river, within a short distance of each other, and crossing them with a plank road. This is probably for the purpose of securing means of retreat by our forces if necessary.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th says:

James B. Clay, Col. Harris and several other secessionists were arrested yesterday in Madison county, and are prisoners at Camp Dick Robinson. It is said that Breckinridge was chased through a corn field and escaped, leaving his horse.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Jesse D. Bright is at "My Farm," back of Warsaw, Kentucky. His house is said to be a regular rebel rendezvous. He ought to be sent to Fort Lafayette.











